

17 JULY 1942  
M.R.



SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1942.

R.C.F. SMITH, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.  
Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital.

M.B.H. CHURCHILL, M.S.I.A.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



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SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1942.

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CHAIRMAN :

Alderman Wm. Emmerson J.P.,

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Councillor R. Fawcett.

Coun: T. Emmerson

" M.J. Forrest

" Rev. W.J. Goundry

" R. Hewitt

" Mrs. M.J. Hawkins

" A. Lilley

" E.W. Lawson

Coun: W.T. Lumley

" Mrs. M. Orr

" F. Readman

" R. Smith

" Mrs. E.W. Thompson J.P.,

" A. Weightman

" N. Wilson

CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Alderman Wm. Emmerson J.P.,

-----  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Council Offices,  
1. The Esplanade,  
Sunderland.

OFFICIALS

Medical Officer of Health : R.C.F. Smith, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector : M.B.H. Churchill, M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector : J.T. Cuthbertson.

Clerk to Health Department : Miss C.V. Cory.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent : Dr. R.C.F. Smith.

Matron : Miss I.C. Thompson.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I hereby present my report for the year 1942, a period similar to the preceding war years of increasing duties upon most members of the public.

As in previous reports, for the reason of economy, only a skeleton outline of urgent and essential matters appertaining to Public Health will be mentioned.

The health of the District continues to be satisfactory. There was a slight increase of Deaths as compared with the previous year but this is explained by the fact that many old people were transferred from outside the area into this District, and in addition many young and vigorous inhabitants are away on active service with a resulting relative increase in older persons and those not 100% physically fit.

The scheme for Diphtheria Immunisation was hurried forward to its proper conclusion, that is to say at least 75% of the child population to be properly protected. So far we have approximately 73% immunised. This happy result is reflected in the very small percentage of immunised children who contracted the Disease. I am pleased to report that though many of the patients were dangerously ill owing to the particular virulence of the infection and sometimes late diagnosis, there were only 5 deaths which occurred only in those who had not been protected.

Many of the patients, outside cases as well as our own, left the hospital in a much better state of health than they had been for a long time. The nursing staff had been successful in cleansing them of nits, lice, scabies, running sores and by means of tonics etc. they were more or less normal on their discharge.

Under the Emergency Power Regulations, all of our Posts and Depots have increased their part-time personnel. They deserve our highest praise, as they have diligently and conscientiously performed their allotted tasks.

July, 1943.

REGINALD C.F. SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS.

Area (in acres )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,286 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,820
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940 ) according to rate book	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,030
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£96,309
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£401

## BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE

The nett number of Births in the District was 375.

The sex and legitimacy classification is shewn thus :-

	Male.	Female.	Total.
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate	193.	182.	375.
BIRTHS (Illegitimate	6.	7.	13.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 17.7 this compares with a Birth Rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

## STILL BIRTHS.

During 1942 there were 7 still births in the District.

	Male.	Female.
STILL BIRTHS (Legitimate	3.	4.
BIRTHS (Illegitimate	0.	0.

The Still Birth Rate of the population is 0.3 per thousand. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 0.54

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

During 1942 there were 205 deaths registered as having occurred within the District, namely 98 males and 107 females.

The number of deaths of residents in the District, which occurred outside the District was 49 males and 44 females. The total number of deaths when corrected for the inward and outward transfers, is 147 males and 151 females. The death-rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) and including deaths from all causes and at all ages, was 13.6 per thousand of the estimated population.

The Death Rate for England and Wales is 11.6

## COMPARABILITY FACTOR : The variety and magnitude of local population

movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local Death Rates by the use of an Areal Comparability Factor, and the

preparation and issue of such factors are being suspended by the Registrar General, under present conditions. Therefore, the Death Rate of 13.6 is merely the Crude Death Rate.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Twenty-six children died during 1942 before attaining the age of one year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	17.	9.	26.
Illegitimate	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The Death Rate of Infants under one year, is shewn according to the total number of live births, and legitimacy :-

Death Rate for 11 infants per thousand live births 67.01

The infantile mortality rate of 67.01 is above the average. Of the 26 infantile deaths, 17 died outside the District, 19 were due to Premature Birth and Birth Injuries, and the remainder from Bronchitis, Enteritis and Pneumonia. War-time always has an adverse effect on Infant Deaths e.g. Mother going out to work for long hours before and after the birth ; shortage of certain food stuffs and the general strain of war.

#### CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1942.

The causes of 11 Deaths in the District during 1942 is shewn in the following table :-

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Diphtheria	2.	3.	5.
Influenza	1.	0.	1.
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.	0.	0.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12.	3.	15.
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5.	4.	9.
Syphilis	1.	0.	1.
Intra-cran Vasc. Lesions	15.	14.	29.
Cancer	19.	24.	43.
Diabetes	2.	6.	8.
Heart Disease	24.	34.	58.
Other Circulatory Diseases	2.	3.	5.
Bronchitis	9.	9.	18.
Pneumonia (all forms)	7.	2.	9.
Other Respiratory Diseases	3.	3.	6.
Peptic Ulcer	0.	1.	1.
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1.	1.	2.
Other Digestive Diseases	5.	4.	9.
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1.	0.	1.
Premature Birth etc.	12.	7.	19.
Suicide	1.	0.	1.
Other Violence	10.	8.	18.
Road Traffic Accidents	1.	3.	4.
Other Causes	14.	22.	36.

147. 151. 298.

The above table compared with the table of last year, shows an increase of deaths from Heart Disease, Premature Births, Cancer and Tuberculosis. On the other hand there is a slight decline in the

in the number of deaths from Nephritis, Pneumonia and Intra-cranial Vascular Diseases.

#### HOSPITAL.

During the past year 134 cases of Infectious Disease have been admitted to the Sunderland Rural District Council Isolation Hospital, as follows :-

Disease.	Patients in Hospital on 31st Dec. 1941.	Patients admitted during 1942.	Patients in the Hospital on 31st Dec. 1942.
Scarlet Fever	2.	31.	6.
Diphtheria	13.	92.	1.
Measles	-	2.	1.
Observation	1.	8.	1.
Erysipelas	-	1.	-

One hundred cases were admitted to the Tuberculosis Pavilion, at the following ages :-

15 years and under	25 years	.....	45.
25 "	" "	.....	50.
45 "	" "	.....	5.

Sixteen deaths occurred from Tuberculosis.

There have been 5 cases admitted to the Rural District Isolation Hospital, from Usworth Aerodrome.

3 Cases were admitted from Sunderland Borough, and 8 from Seaham.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

To serve the area we have two vehicles, an Armstrong Siddeley and a new Austin to replace the old Austin. Unfortunately, owing to the war we could not get a proper chassis and we had to rely on a lorry type. Complaints of the poor springing of the Ambulance have been numerous. The problem is under consideration by the makers for the purpose of improving the suspension.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 1942, 418 cases of infectious disease, including all forms of Tuberculosis, were notified, as compared with 781 for the previous year.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified was 49, this figure shows an increase from that of last year, which was 19. The disease was of a mild type and caused no anxiety.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

The figure for notifications for this disease 90, is higher than last year, which was 37. Five deaths occurred from this disease all among those patients who had not been immunised.

At the instigation of the Ministry of Health, the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme was further advanced. The steps taken were ; consent slips were given to all unprotected school children, when completed these slips were collected and lists made up for the local doctors to perform the work. The serum was provided free by the Ministry of Health. Two injections were given to each consenting child from the age of nine months to fifteen years.

The Health Visitors employed by the Durham County Council have rendered great assistance in obtaining consent of parents to the immunisation of children under 5 years of age, and although the results were most gratifying, there is still a fair amount of work to be done in this direction.

#### MEASLES.

141 cases of this disease were notified, which is a decrease of 163 over the previous year.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	8	5	-	-	4	2
5	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	2	4	-	2	4	2	-	1
25	10	2	-	-	3	1	1	1
35	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 & up	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	19.	12.	13.	13.	12.	3.	5.	4.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

No action under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relates to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis, has been taken.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological Examinations of sputa and throat swabs from general practitioners are undertaken by the University of Durham at King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by arrangement with the County Council.

6.

Bacteriological Examinations for the Year 1942 :-

FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Positive ----- 117.  
Negative ----- 167.

Positive ----- 62.  
Negative ----- 127.

The number of swabs taken at the R.D. Hospital during the past year was 314, these are sent to the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, for examination.

Throat swabs	-	293.	Virulence Test	-	1. C.S. Fluid	-	3.
Nasal Swabs	-	8.	Blood Tests	-	2. Vincents Angina	-	1.
Ear swabs	-	4.	Faeces	-	2.		

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises has been carried out by your Staff on the removal of all cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and on the termination of the period of isolation, if the patient has been nursed at home.

The bedding etc. of the patient is disinfected in the "Thresh" Steam Disinfector at the Hospital. Disinfections are also carried out at houses where the death or removal of a person suffering from tuberculosis has occurred.

WATER SUPPLIES.

As before, the district is supplied by the Sunderland & South Shields Water Board. Bacteriological Examinations are carried out by the owners. This examination is necessary in case any water-borne disease is brought into the district by troops and evacuees.

AT EAST, MIDDLE AND WEST HERRINGTON - Many of the houses are supplied by the Lambton, Hetton and Joicey Colliery Company from their pumping station situated in Silksworth Lane, this supply has been satisfactory.

AT OFFERTON - The supply to this Village is from a Well situated in a field to the north-west of the Village. The water is lifted from the Well by a pump which is driven by a Windmill and the water is stored in iron storage tanks situated near Offerton Hall. From thence it is led to the various houses in the District. The supply has been satisfactory.

AT COXGREEN - The only source of water supply to this Village is from a Spring known as The Alice Well which is situated on the Riverside Road to the west of the Village.

SCABIES.

In order to combat an increase of this skin disease, it was necessary to take vigorous action. Posters were exhibited in the Districts affected and local Doctors sent the infected persons to the A.R.P. Depots for treatment. In all, some 217 persons were treated and cured.

It was not found necessary to institute bathing at the Posts or yet to threaten defaulters with legal action.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1942  
TOGETHER WITH THE AGES AT WHICH DISEASE OCCURRED AND THE INCIDENCE IN EACH OF THE  
RESPECTIVE PARISHES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH PARISH.		
	all ages	under 1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-10	11-15	16-20	21-35	36-45	46-65	66 & over	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	90	2	5	5	27	22	23	5	1	7	1	15	27
Frysipelas	14					1	3	2	6	2	1	1	8
Scarlet Fever.	49	4	6	6	23	7	1	2		2	4	3	18
Cerebro Spinal Mening- itis	3	2				1				1	2		1
Ophtalmia Neonatorum	4	4											
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	26	3	3	4	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis			3	3	4	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	41	3	4	3	2	4	1	3	5	7	6	3	8
Whooping Cough	9	1	2	2	1	3				1	2	1	10
Measles	141	8	11	19	19	24	56	4		2	10	3	11
											1	27	26
Totals	408	16	20	33	37	41	119	35	34	15	17	6	17
											20	4	39
											3	126	45
											154	115	

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
 MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS  
 DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1942.  
 PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY RETURNS.

England and Wales.	126 C.Bs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.
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X Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :-

Live Births	15.8 +	17.3	18.4	14.0
Still "	0.54 +	0.66	0.62	0.48
<u>DEATHS</u> :-				
All Causes	11.6 +	13.3	12.1	13.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01

Rates per 1,000 Live Births :-

Deaths under 1 year of age	49	59	46	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6

X A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths

+ These rates are those published in the Quarterly Return.

+ Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :-

NOTIFICATIONS :-

Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15
Scarlet Fever	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86
Whooping Cough	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72
Diphtheria	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62
Pneumonia	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :-

MATERNAL MORTALITY :- (Excluding Abortion )

Puerperal Infection (No. 147 )	0.42	NOT AVAILABLE
Others	1.59	
Total	2.01	

NOTIFICATIONS :-

Puerperal Fever	12.61	15.94	10.80	3.10
Puerperal Pyrexia				17.69

Ø Including Puerperal Fever

9.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Considerable difficulties were experienced in the early months of the year due to heavy snowfalls which, upon two occasions, completely held up the collection and disposal of all house refuse in the district. This, together with the poor condition of the vehicles, wrought forth many complaints from residents in the various Parishes, these complaints were dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

The work is carried out by direct labour and is dealt with by 5 drivers, 14 loaders and 3 tip-men with the assistance of 5 Karrier Bantam Refuse Vehicles.

The bulk of the refuse 75% is disposed of at the Cherryknowle Tip by a system of controlled tipping, the remainder of the refuse is disposed of by a modified form of control or led on to fields at the request of local farmers.

All dust-bins in the District were emptied twice in 10 days throughout the year, except on the occasions when the service was suspended due to heavy snowfalls. During the year 378,550 dust-bins, holding 13,660 tons of refuse were dealt with, this represents a weekly collection and disposal of about 2 63 tons.

The above includes refuse removed from various military units stationed in the District. This, of course, has placed an additional strain upon the department, but by slight re-organisation, this is overcome.

SALVAGE

Every endeavour was made in connection with the recovery of all salvable materials. The aim of the department is to secure as much of the vital war materials as possible, the sale of which goes to relieve the general rates of the District.

In respect to the collection of waste paper, the Council agreed to a payment of £1 per ton for all paper collected by the School children in the District. During the year some 31 tons of waste paper were collected by the schools.

10.

The total amount received from the sale of salvage during 1942 was £1,168 : 7 : 3 as shown herewith :-

MATERIAL SOLD.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	£.	S.	D.
Waste Paper	115.	1.	3.	682	8	1
"Light" Scrap	3.	7.	2.	6	5	7
Heavy Scrap	18.	7.	0.	51	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crushed Tins	102.	14.	2.	165	0	1
Textiles	9.	8.	0.	88	9	3
"Cullet"	15.	17.	2.	23	13	9
Bottles & Jars	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.	0.	92	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kitchen waste	18.	0.	0.	22	6	9
Rubber	2.	7.	3.	6	1	6
Bones	4.	3.	1.	15	14	10
Aluminium		1.	0.	2	12	6
Copper			2.	2	12	2
Brass		4.	1.	5	14	10
Lead		6.	2.	3	10	0
Pewter		3 lbs.		5		0
	328.	1.	2.	1,168	7	3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA .

The appended summary "TABLE A" sets out the number and nature of inspections made as to nuisances and sanitary defects, contraventions of Bye-laws etc. during the year, together with the number of notices served to remedy such defects etc.

The summary shows that the bulk of the notices served have been of an informal character and include letters and verbal intimations on interview s.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 1942, 170 complaints were received and attended to relating to matters briefly summarised as follows :-

Verminous and dirty premises	7.
Choked drains	24.
Water supply (defective fittings etc)	5.
Defective W.C's , privies etc.	62.
General Housing defects	49.
Rat infestation	3.
Requests to remove refuse etc.	4.
Miscellaneous nuisances	16.

170.

TABLE A. SUMMARY - SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT  
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES SERVED 1942.

	No. of Inspections during year	No. of Defects or contraventions of Bye-laws	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Defects Remedied Thereafter	No. of Statutory Notices Served	No. of Defects Remedied Thereafter	Legal Proceedings
<b>HOUSING</b>							
Structural defects	102		102	79			
Defective Food-store }	186	2	12	12			
Dampness }		11	11	6			
<b>NUISANCES</b>							
Dirty or Verminous Premises	19	7	7	7			
Choked Drains	280	280	280	280			
Various	29	17	17	17			
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>							
Insufficient (defective fittings etc)	11	5	5	4			
Unsatisfactory	3	1	1	1			
<b>DRAINAGE</b>							
Insufficient	43	29	29	29			
Defective	9	5	5	5			
<b>SANITARY CONVENIENCES</b>							
Insufficient		17	17	15			
Insanitary Ash-pits and Dust-bins	307	204	204	202			
Shops and Food-stores	78	3	3	3			
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops	87	7	7	7			
Slaughter-houses	405	6	6	6			
Offensive Trades	41						
Workshops & Workplaces	2						
Offensive accumulations	20	4	4	4			
<b>Totals</b>	1,539	700	700	667			

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Routine inspections are made to all public conveniences in the District with a view to ascertaining any nuisances which may arise from time to time. These conveniences are thoroughly washed and cleansed every day (including Sundays) by workmen of the Health Department.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Vigorous efforts are still being maintained throughout the country for the eradication of bed bugs from dwelling-houses.

Some tenants are not at all keen to come and complain as to the presence of bugs in their house, but both owners and occupiers are encouraged to seek advice and assistance from the Department when houses are infested. They are themselves made responsible for the stripping of wall-papers, removal of skirting boards, picture rails and the filling up of cracked plaster etc., this is followed by spraying with a reliable insecticide by a Health Department Representative. During the year Zaldecide was used for spraying and found to be very effective.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## MILK SUPPLY.

The supervision of the milk supply in the District has been carefully attended to during the year, to ensure as far as possible that the milk was produced and delivered to the public in a clean condition and free from all pathogenic organisms.

Milk is a food essential to all members of the community but none more so than young children, therefore too much care and attention cannot be paid in order to safeguard the production.

The production of "clean" milk is an easy task provided that such is the initial aim and reasonable care is taken by the members of the producer's staff.

In order to ensure that reasonable care is taken in the production and distribution of milk 108 visits were made during the year to cowsheds and dairies of all farms, together with milk shops, milk floats, churns and measures.

It was necessary upon several occasions to draw the attention of purveyors to contraventions committed, the most common being insufficient care to personal hygiene.

At the end of the year the following were shown to be on our registers:

Dairy Farms and Cowkeepers	28.
Dairies and Milk-shops	41.
Milk Purveyors who sell milk in sealed & stoppered bottles only	19.

During the year J.H. Thompson, Vicarage Farm, Silksworth, made application to take over a portion of East Farm, Tunstall, for the purpose of housing an "Accredited Herd". I inspected the premises and suggested some minor improvements, plus the construction of a new dairy. After some hesitancy upon the part of the applicant, the work was completed, (including the dairy) and this has brought the premises more into line with modern requirements and should prove an asset both to the owner and the consumer.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year a system of routine sampling was commenced with a view to having them bacteriologically examined. It is, of course, necessary to take most of the samples very early in the morning (at the time of production).

The following shows the details of the number of samples taken and the examinations carried out :-

No. of samples taken	28.
No. of samples examined for Coliform Bacilli	28.
No. of samples to which methylene Blue Test was applied	28.

## METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

The results of examinations of milk produced in and outside the district are as follows :-

SATISFACTORY.	NOT SATISFACTORY	TOTAL.
23.	5.	28.

## COLIFORM TEST.

10.	18.	28.
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## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There was an increase of 1,599 in the number of animals slaughtered at the Government Slaughter-house, Ryhope, compared with the previous year. During 1942 11,210 animals were slaughtered and inspected.

Meat inspection inevitably entails the working of long hours many of which are after the normal working day.

All animals slaughtered were inspected before being exposed for sale and no carcase or organs was allowed to leave the premises without examination. The essence of good meat inspection in the matter of ensuring a safe meat supply to the public is that it should be regular and carried out as a matter of routine.

The slaughtering of all animals for human food is carried out in the Government Controlled Slaughter-house, Ryhope, and serves the Seaham Urban as well as our own District.

A total of 405 visits were made to the slaughter-house.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year 1942 are set out below :-

	CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS.	COWS.	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS.
Number slaughtered	1,611	81	30	9,475	13
Number inspected	1,611	81	30	9,475	13
<b>ALL DISEASE EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	126	20	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	7.8%	26%	-	.5%	-
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	4	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	58	18	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.6%	27%	-	-	-

In addition to the animals slaughtered in the Government Slaughter-house 66 pigs were slaughtered in various parts of the District by small-holders and cottagers for the purposes of providing bacon for their own consumption.

They were all inspected and one total carcase was condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

During the year one cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938 thus removing a potent source of infection.

As a result of the inspections to the Government Slaughter-house various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables.

The amount of Tuberculosis is dealt with in Table 1. and other diseased or unsound conditions in Table 2.

TABLE 1. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

PORTION DEALT WITH.	IN BOVINES.		IN PIGS.	
	NUMBER CONDEMNED.	WEIGHT.	NUMBER CONDEMNED.	WEIGHT.
<b>MEAT.</b>				
Entire carcase & all organs	4.	142 Sts	1.	14 Sts.
Brisket	1.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-
Skirts	2.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-
Total weight of meat		148 Sts	-	14 Sts.
<b>OFFALS.</b>				
Heads	62.	90 Sts	1	1 St.
Sets of lungs	126.	92 "	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Livers	46.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Kidneys	4.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ St.	-	-
Mesenteries	3.	3 Sts	-	-
Stomachs	2.	6 "	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Intestines	2.	2 "	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Total Weights of offals		233 Sts	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sts.

TABLE 2. OTHER DISEASED OR UNSOUND CONDITIONS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Diseased or unsound conditions.	MEAT CONDEMNED.			EDIBLE OFFALS CONDEMNED.					
	No. of Total Car- cases.	Parts of Car- cases.	Wt.	Heads	Sets of Lungs	Half Livers	Livers.	Kidneys.	Stomach and INTESTINE
<b>IN CATTLE.</b>									
Abscesses							26.		
Inflammation									2.
Nephritis								2.	
Mastitis									
Flukes							123.	5.	
Cirrhosis								20.	
Pleurisy							2.		
Actinomycosis									
Septic Metritis	1.		39 Sts.						
Oedema									
Angioma								6.	
Gangrene									
Bruising									
Bone Taint									
Total Weight of Beef and No. of Offals.			70 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sts.	1.	2.	123.	57.	2.	2.
<b>IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.</b>									
Septic Metritis	1.		4 St.						
Abscesses		1.	$\frac{1}{4}$ St.						
Moribund	3.		10 St.						
Total Weight of Mutton			14 $\frac{1}{4}$ St.						

16.

Total weight of meat and offals condemned on account of Tuberculosis and other diseased or unsound conditions :-

Beef	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	S tones.	Beef Offals	343 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stones.
Mutton	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	Mutton	"	-
Pork	14	"	Pork	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
=====			=====		
	246 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stones.		345 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stones.
=====			=====		

TOTAL MEAT AND OFFALS CONDEMNED :- 592 $\frac{1}{2}$  Stones.

( 3 Tons. 14 Cwts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stone )

The following preserved foodstuffs were also found to be unfit for human consumption :-

76	Tins	Corned Beef	6	Tins	Steak
298	"	Milk	206	"	Peas
55	"	Luncheon Meat	9	"	Sausage Meat
3	"	Salmon	11	"	Baked Beans
26	"	Chopped Ham	18	"	Tomatoes
4	"	Pears	4	"	Apples
4	"	Meat Roll	3	"	Pine Apple Chunks
1	"	Hot Pot	1	"	Beef
1	"	Prem	2	"	Soup
2	"	Tongue	2	Jars	Paste
106	lbs	Sausage	18	lbs	Cheese
149	lbs	Bacon	6	lbs	Sugar
2	lbs	Oatmeal	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs	Butter

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